arrived here on Thursday morning.
[The news by the Africa was briefly telegraphed

from Cape Race.]
The Kangaroe arrived at Queenstown shortly after moon on the 18th July and at Liverpool on the 19th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Morning Post, after objecting to the Effuseness of Presidential messages, and speculating upon the causes therefor, proceeds, in an article containing some strange inaccuracion, to contend that it is rather late in the day to argue the legal right, as Mr. Lincoln dees, of the Seccessonists to reparate, it being the idlest of all things at this stage of the quarrel to argue a question of legal rights. "It is for the Government of Washington," says The Pest, "to put the armed resistance to it down as soon as possible, withest further arguing the legal question." The article predicts an obstwate and sangularly struggle, professes individual sympathy with the opponents of Slavery, but rejoices that England's is one of strict neutrality in

the fouricidal and lamentable contest.

The Star pick the President's arguments to pieces and opposes the idea of subjugating the South, as the result will infallibly be subject States, not in, but under, the Union. It concludes as follows: "The most surjefactory portion of this message is the brief pussage in which the Precident refers to the relations between the Government at Washington and foreign powers. The covereignty and rights of the United des are now, he says, everywhere practically ronot merely now but all along. What Mr. Lincoln means is that he and his Cabinet have at length come to see the true attitude of foreign powers which their ever sensitiveness at first led them to apprehend."

The Telegraph regards the message as very unsatis-

betary, and a reminding it of the worst compositions that have emanated from the White House. It ridicules and endeavors to refute the principal arguments

of Mr. Lincoln.

The extraordinary affray in London between a Mr. The extraoremary array in London between a fix. Roberts and Major Murray, at the apartments of the former, resulted in the death of Mr. Roberts, and Major Murray, although progressing favorably, was not out of danger. The cause of this mysterious adial remained a mystery, and as Mr. Roberts was unconscious some time before his death, his deposition could crons some time before his death, his deposition could of be taken.

Mr. Edwin James the well-known barrister and ex-

member of Parliament, had been formally disbarred by the benchers of the Inner Temple, London, on ac-count of the scandal which he has recently given rise to.

The prosecution in the case of the Baron Vidil, charged with an attempt to kill his son had been withdrawn, the son refusing to give evidence. It was not known whether the Crown would proceed.

RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S

From The London Times, July 19.

President Lincoln a second Message altogether confirms the impression produced by the first. It is an impretending and besinesslike justification of his past pelicy, and invites Coapress, without cheamlocation, to provide "the logal means for making this contest a short and decisive one." Homely in Language and somewhat apologetic in tone, it shows the same clear though not very comprehensive appreciation of the point at i-sue, and the same tenacity of purpose which has characterized Mr. Lincoln's manifestore. We can imagine the kind of State paper in which Fit or the First Napelson would have proclaimed the motives and objects of an European war. But neither the unfluching egotism of the one nor the majestic argument of the other would have suited the temper of the American public. They regard the war as their own in a sense which can hardly be intelligible to the subjects of the most limited monarchy, and require of their Chief Magistrate, above all things, a strict account of his stewardship. About a third of the message is comment in a vindication of the long forbeniance of the Government, and of the measures subsequently taken by the President on his own responsibility, such as the ordine are abandonment of Fort Samter to its fate, the organization of the volunteer army, the orders estab-From The London Times, July 19. by the President on his own responsibility, such as the define are abandonment of Fort Samter to its fate, the organization of the volunteer army, the orders establishing a blockade of the Southern ports, and the suspension, "in proper cases," of the writ of habeas corpus. Another thard is devoted to the exposure of what our New-York cotemporaries distribute under the pregnant headings of "The Neutrality Humbug." "The Secssion Fallacy." "The Sophism of the Rebel Lender," and so forth. The passages from which we can call any indication of Mr. Lincoln's present intentions are scanty enough, and are so involved with controversi I generall irs, that we do not feel as certain as we could with that he that we do not feel as certain as we could wish that he has matn ely weighed all the chances or consequences of an internetine war. Men with arms in their hands will hardly listen to distinctions, however just, between "S-ression" and "Rebellion." It is too late to discuss the right of the Southern States to seede; the fact is that they have done so, and the only onestions that are now worth argaing members of the sections. only questions that are now worth arguing are whether they can be, or ought to be, recovered to the

whether they can be, or ought to be, recovered to the Union by force.

The free dent is at much pains to explain the proceedings of his Cab not in relation to Fort Sunter. It now as pears that this position was regarded as untermible by Gen. Scott from the first. To relieve it effectually would have required recoforcements larger than the Government could then command. Mr. Lincoln therefore resolved to throw the responsibility of then the Government could then command. Mr. Lincoln therefore resolved to throw the responsibility of the initiative on the Secessionists by giving them express notice that no attempt would be made to arrengthen the garrison or to introduce anything but provisions into the fort. Upon the receipt of this intelligence the State troops forthwith bombarded it, and thereby constituted themselves the aggressors. Mr. Lincoln attaches the highest importance to the fact that "the assault upon and reduction of Fort Semter was in no sense a matter of self-delense on the part of the assaultance and the vente, the consequences of its fall were most conspicuous. Virginia, hitherto pledged to Union, delared for Secestion, and was followed more or less heartily by other Border States, while the North rallied as one man round the President. The suddenness of this change of sentiment led many on this side of the Atlantic to doubt its sincerity and permanence; but it is manifest that Mr. Lincoln has no such malgivings. His appeal to his countrymen for men and money is perfectly straightforward and explicit:

"It is our recommended.... that you place at the control of the Government for the work at least 40,000 men and \$400,000 control. That number of men is about one tenth of these of paper age within the regions where apparently, all are willing to engage, and the sun is less than a twenty-hird part of the money value cound by the men who seem ready to devote the whole."

This is the language of a man who is in carnest, and known that those whom he addresses are in carnest too. Moreover, the President is confirmed by the Secretary

This is the longuage of a man who is in carnest, and known that those whom he addresses are in carnest too. Moreover, the President is confirmed by the Secretary of War is his assertion that the supply of Volunteers exceeds the demand, and that the Government is embarrassed by the real of its own supporters. We learn, too, that the number of troops engaged for torse months' service is small, compared with that of those who have emisted for three years or for the whole war, and Mr. Caueron exhibits a paper force of 230, four already emolled, exclusive of the "three months' men." The Secretary of the treasury is equally sangulae as to the popularity of the loan and of the various fiscal experients, lectuaing "extremelments" and the confiscal experients, lectuaing "extremelments" and the confiscal experients to lectuain of rebels," by which he has striven to make taxation agreeable, and even "to transmate the burden into a bonefit." In short, we must assume that the North is prepared to make any sacrifices to secure the objects of a war which promises to be interminable.

What are these objects, after all, that transcend the persucunt inspersance of preserving peace between neighbors and brethern I. This is a point on which the President's Message, with all its claborate reformation of Secession theories, throws very little light. One thing is very clear, and that is, that Abolitianism has little or nothing to do with it. The word "Slavery does not occur in this document, and the portal question is emirely mersed in the constitutional. In

consistency by reverting again and again to the legal ments of the question, and animadverts with commendatle smartness on the pecuniary malverations of the seceding States, and on the arts of the agintors who "sugar-coated have been "dragging the minds of their section for "more than 20 years;" proaches the day of demonstrating to the world, and that, too, by rushing into war, that "tailots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets;" and makes several very effective retorts upon Mr. Jederson Davis. He even pervists in dealing with a movement which has given birth to a Constitution, a commercial system, a vast army, and unbounded appraisions, as a half-hearted demonstration forced on the good people of the South against their will, and doubts "whother there is to-day a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State, except, perhaps, South Carotina, in favor of disturbon." We will not say that this is more trining, but we do say that it g as some way to show that Mr. Lincoln and his advisers do not feel the full force of those considerations which have long absorbed all others in the minds of European observers.

There is one negative feature in this Message which we must not poss over. It contains none of the harsh ceriming against proving Powers that we had some rein-

must not poss over. It contains none of the harsh recrim-inations ugainst Foreign Powers that we had some reson to apprehend, and which, proceeding from an offi-cial source, might have impaired, though it could not destroy, the sympathy that we have never ceased to declary, the United States. The President attributes the temporary partiality of Europe for the South—of which we first learned the existence from American journals—to the extraordinary forbear-nce of the own Government, leading to an impression "that the early dissolution of our national Union was probable." We are quite ready to admit this or any other imaginary interpretation of on in actions for any other imaginary interpretation of on in actions for a declarate of the control pate ready to admit this or any other imaginary interpretation of an inspinary fact, and even to accept with
a good grace the charitable concession of a New-York
cotemporary, which perceives "an improved disposition in England," so long as we are forced to quarrel with one friend because we do not quarrel with
another. We have not returned railing for railing,
for we respected the sensitiveness of patriotism in the
presence of an overwhelming danger. We comment
upon the acts of American statesmen as we should
comment upon those of our own, though with greater
caption and reserve: and when we prefer a framt caution and reserve; and when we prefer a frank recognition of Southern independence by the North to the policy avowed in the President's Merage, it is solely because we foresee, as bystanders, that this is the issue in which, after infinite loss and humiliation, the contest must result.

President Lincoln's Message sets at rest, with the simplicity of an unchangeable resolve, namy idle rumors of a compromise between the so-called Sate rights of a rebellious misority, and the fundamental principles of a national union and national soverciarty which Washington tequeathed to the people of the United States as "sacredly obligatory on all," as "the main pillar in the edifice of real independence," as the sopport of tranquillity at home, of peace abroad, of safety, of prosperity, of liberty itself. Is that goodly fabric of self-raling freedom to remain one nation, or to be split up into as many mutually destructive tyracules as the terrorism of reactions minorities may establish by virtue of a pretended right of Seccesion! Mr. Lincoln shows that the bashquant falley of the rebel leaders means nothing more nor less than the complete destruction of the National Union. This was in act the very fallery against which Washington propletically warned his fellow-ritizens in his farewell message. And if the National Union of thirty-four, instead of thirteen States, in now availed by a fatal combination of internal enemies, so much the more

the complete destruction of the National Union. This was in tact the very fallacy against which Washington prophetically warned his fellow-critizens in his farewell message. And if the National Union of thirty-four, instead of thirtoen States, is now as alled by a fatal combination of internal enemies, so much the more helions is the sophism. The Message of the President plainly treats the war, which a league of parricides has proveked, as a struggle for national existence.

If the National Government was unable to strike the first blow, it is now in a position to scorre by energetic action the sympathy of foreign powers, with an inflexible purpose to maintain the Union undiminished and unimpaired. To make the centest short and decisive, the President asks for legal means to take advantage of the irrepressible patriotism of the people, and to turn to the best account those high offerings of blood and treasure which almost perplex the discretion of the Executive. How faithfully Mr. Lincoln treads in the footsteps of the Founder of the Republichia regularity and large declarations of Washington himself. The very idea, said Washington, of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government. Nothing less than an explicit and anthentic act. of the whole people could change the Constitution which at any time exists. The States, says Mr. Lincoln, have their enture in the Union, and they have no other legal status. The Union gave each of them whatever independence and liberty it has. The plea of State Sovereignty, that is, of disruption of the Union, is sheer relieflom. If it be a principle, it is the principle of disintegration, upon which no government can possibly endure; if it be a right, it is the right of a minority to repudiate its obligations, and of every State in turn to secoed from all the rest. It is the negation not only of all national law, honor and daty, but of all national life.

If seems impossible that this plain, u

for "maintaining a form and substance of Government" under which the condition of the whole people has been elevated and improved beyond example in the world. And this is how the largest army of volunteers ever known, and completing regiments of which every common soldier is a man of high culture and attainments, has reahed to the standards of the Union. It some officers in the land and sea services have described their colors, they were the creatures of favor or of fortune; of the common soldiers and exilors not one has fail d for a mement in loyalty, even in the face of trea herous commanders. With such support as this, President Lincoln is prepared to prove that "those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion. "There is not a free people, or a people assiring to freedom throughout the world—much less is there a people with Anglo-Saxon blood in its veins—that is not concerned in the momentous crisis, which the President of the United States describes, in the simplest words, as "a great lesson of peace, teaching men that what they cannot take by an election, naither can they take by a war." No lesson, it should be remembered in England, can be more conservative, in the best and only true sense, than this.

The American civil war, then, is a question of extender; but it is more than all this for the New World, and for the Old; it is a question, indeed, of "peace, safety, and prosperity," flay, of national existence, to that American Union which the genius and goodness of a Washington created for an example. But for all free peoples it is a question of upholding the eternal principles of liberty, morality, and justice. War for such a cause, though it be civil war, may, perhaps, without implety be called Goodness or procedures.

God's most perfect instrument. In working out a pure intent.

Prom The London News, 19th.

The spirit of determination to put down the Southern Rebellion which breathes through the President's Message, and the grand advance of the Federal Army across the Potomac, are closely connected. The Government at Washington must have been long aware that not only in America, but in Europe, there were many who doubted their sincerity to carry on a civil war, and predicted a speedy compromise. It was

that not only in America, but in Europe, there were many who doubted their sincerity to carry on a civil war, and predicted a speedy compromise. It was sound policy, therefore, to demonstrate by some cogout proof that the Republicans were really in earnest; and no more cogent proof could have been given than the Mesenge which has just been published, and the movements of Gen. Scott.

It is, indeed, assumed by many that the task which that officer has undertaken is impossible. It is confidently asked how any rational man can suppose that the enormsons territory of the Southern States, with their was topolasion, can be conquered and permanently occupied? If this were a true statement of the problem, its solution might be hopeless. But if Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet are correct in their opinions, there's nothing absurd in the idea that they can be carried into effect. According to the theory of the North, the moderate mean of the South—the majority of whom consist of the rich planters—have been overpowered. The real aim of the Secessionists is not to vindicate any great principle, but to create a new Confederacy, in which those Southern politicians who used to rit in high places may still retain their power. The cause of recession is not that any constitutional right has been violated, but that the Southern oligarchy has been forever overthrown. The growtreachery of the members of Mr. Bachmant's cabinet has for the time enabled this dissatisfied oligarchy to organize a formidable rebellion; but it is the conviction of the North that if the real opinions of the South would declare against Secession, and in favor of the Union. If, therefore, Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet are correct in their views, it is obvious that the success of the war depends not upon conquering or occupying the Southern States, but upon re-

and it will be no small triumph if in the present camping he is able to repeat so splendid an achievement. Nor is the American Government disposed to stint him in means. According to latest accounts there is to be an army of 480,000 men. Of these there are already 210,000 in the field, who are all engaged to serve for three years, and it is anticipated that there will be no difficulty in procuring the 180,000 that are still wanting. At present, the interest of the campaign centers in Virginia, and it may be interesting to point out the plan which is being carried into effect. For the present purpose we may look upon the United States as a vast parallelogram, bounded on the north by Canada, on the could by the Gall of Mexico, on the east by the Atlantic, and on the west by the Mississippi. This parallelogram is divided between the north and the south by the river Ohio, which runs westward into the Mississippi, and by the Potomac, which runs eastward into the Chesapeake. The country north of these rivers is in the hands of the Federal Government; the country south in those of the rebels. At first, indeed, it was thought that Washington, which I es at the nouth of the Potomac, was in danger of being attacked and sacked by the Scuthern robels, but that danger has long since been dispelled. The vigor and patriotism of the North not only supplied a number of troops sufficient to protect the capital, but now they find themselves strong enough to assume the initiative. And, as has already been observed, the fact is significant that the campaign should have opened at the very moment when the President was declaring his determination to put down the rebellion, and was calling upon the men of the North to make considerable sacrifices. and was calling upon the men of the North to make

and was calling upon the men of the North to make considerable sacrifices.

Until the be insing of this month the Rebels occupited the whole country between the Potemae and James River—the whole of Eastern Virginia, in fact, and if their forces had been sufficient, there is no reason why they should not have held them still. For it nut be observed that there has been single time to organize and equip their troops, and ample time to concentrate them. Until the 1d of July, between the Rebels and the Federal troops there by the Potomac on the north, and the Alfeghamy Mountains on the west. General Johnston, with 12,000 men, occupied Harper's Ferry, which had been abandoord by the Northern officer; and some distance north by General Paterson, with some 26,000 men; future east, to profee Washington, was General McDowell, with a corps of 40,000, while Gen. McClellan, who has the reputation of being a skillful officer, was advancing with more thus 20,000 from the Western States of Indiana and Ohio. But this officer would have to pass the Alleghamy Mountains before he could be upon the with more thun 20,000 from the Western States of Indiana and Ohio. But this officer would have to pass the Alleghacy Mountains before he could be upon the flank of the Southern troops. If indeed Gen. Johnston had found himself strong enough, he would certainly have stacked and defeated Gen. Patterson in his passage across the Potomae; but having found that impossible, the probability is that the Southern Generals intend to concentrate all their disposable forces at Richmond, which lies directly south of Washington, on the James River, and there deliver a great battle. It may be that before falling back to the capital of Virginia, some congagement may take place, but that Richmond will not be surrendered without a determined struggle is absolutely certain. The noral effect of losing that town would be most disastrous to the Southern cause. It is the chief city in that State, whose traditions are the most aucient and dignified of any in the Union. If the army of the new Confederacy is defeated in a great pitched battle there, and obliged to evacuate "the Old Dominion," it is difficult to be lieve that any further resistance in the open field will be possible. Assuming for the moment, as we are entitled to assume, that the Southern States are determined to resist the North, the State and Capital of Virginia are just as much the basis of operations as any other place in the South; and if the Northern army succeeds in taking Richmond there seems to reason why they should not equally succeed in taking Charleston, Savannah, and every other city on the seabourd.

In the meantime it is probable that the Robel

Charleston, Savannah, and every othercity on the seabcard.

In the meantime it is probable that the Robel Generals will retire southward toward Richmond. As Gen. Scott will find it necessary to advance in three columns, the daty of his opponent will obviously be to order to overpower one of there columns before the other two can come to bis aid. But as the Southern generals will scarcely succeed in doing so without the imminent chance of decent from so cautious an officer as the American Commander-in-Chief, the probability is that he will content himself by retiring southward to a prepared field of battle under the walls of Richmond. What the number of the two opposing hosts may be when they arrive there it is impossible to conjecture. But the number of the Northern army cannot be less than \$0,000 or 90,000 men.

THE FINANCES OF THE UNION. The United States "Secretary of the Treasury" dee not confine himself to those delicate semi-political duties width we associate with that title. He is a veritable Chancellor of the Enchequer; his "Special reritable Chancellor of the Exchequer; his "Special Report' to Congress is a Budget speech on paper, and forms a dry, but valuable, sequel to the President's Message. In the present case it resembles it in its faults as well as in its merits, in its ebullitions of spleen against the Sceders, and in its firm and wise reliance on the patriotism and resources of the North. As a financial seteme it is far from ambitious, and the reliance on the patriotism and resources of the North. As a financial asteme it is far from ambitious, and the terms in which it is recommended to Congress are even more modest than those in which Mr. Lincoln defends his general policy. The President professes himself the humble minister of the Sovereign people; the Secretary goes forther, and disparages even his own personal finces for the office which he fills. "He has but recently assumed the charge of the vast and complicated concerns of his Department, and he is deeply conscious how imperfectly he is fitted by experience, by tulents, or by special acquirements, for such a charge." He does not venture, so far as we can gather from the somewhat abbreviated copies of his report which have higherto been made public, to suggest so large a measure as that which Mr. Lincoln has boldly taken upon himself to propose. Instead of the \$400,000,000 for which the President has asked the country, Mr. Cuase estimates the whole amount required for the fiscal year of 1862 at something less than \$320,000,000. Considerably more than half of this sum will be appropriated to the War Department, about one-tenth to the Navy, and the remainder to the current expenses of administration, the redemption of Treasury Notes already due or approaching maturity, and the interest upon the rapidly-increasing public debt. It may be that Mr. Lincoln knows better than his subordinate that war requires a large margin, or that his own warlike views have been cularged since the preparation of this report, but he certainly comes before Congress with a demand for a good round sum in excess of his estimates.

It is curious to observe the different light in which

catimates.

It is curious to observe the different light in which the old question—out of which of the national pockets the money is to come—presents itself to the different nations. Our English theory is that, apart from class interests, the method of indirect taxation is most cenvenient for ordinary purposes, and that an income-tax is peculiarly available, if it should not be absolutely reserved, for such emergencies as war. The American opinion seems to be the other way, if we may judge of the sentiments of an audience by the arguments addressed to thom by a speaker who knows them well. Mr. Chase balances, after the fashion of writers on political economy, the rival merits of the two systems to attractively personified by Mr. Glastone, and pronounces unhesitatingly in favor of that which passes for the less popular. In flat defiance of the doctrines of Free Trade, he pronounces import deties the staple rource of national revenue, and treats excise duties, no less than direct taxes on income, as questionable expedients. It is but fair to add, however, that special reasons exist in America for preferring, in the case of Federal taxation, those taxes which can be readily assessed and levied by Federal officers. The inquisitorial character of excise is very much aggravate d when it is collected by the agents of an authority to which the contributors yield but a partial ellegiance, and the difficulties of apportionment and valuation in and between the various members of the American Union ostimates. It is curious to observe the different light in which one thing is very clear, and that is, that Abbilitation has little or noting to do with it. The word "Shapery does not occur in this document, and the consideration of the consi

refrechments in Administrative expenses are the least exceptionable.

We cannot follow Mr. Chase through the various alternatives of a national loan, a loan to be open to foreign capitalists, or an increased, but redeemable, paper currency. It requires a deeper knowledge of the American character than any but a native can possess to judge between these various ways of borrowing. We can quite understand the prudence of opening a subscription for a "national loan" in the first inches. We know how much the readiness with which a similar loan was taken up in France strengthened tich hands of its Government. Considering the iransense wealth of the Northern States, we shill hardly have doubted that the whole would be neguriated at home if Mr. Chase had not evidently laid his a count for part of it to be contracted in this country, since he provides for its being "hand in the currency of Great Britain," and for the interest being payable in London. There is something amusing in the pates which the Secretary takes to make the whole transaction agreeable to all parties, end Mr. Gladstone might envy the ingenuity with which be atilizes the Post-Offices as the depositories of installments, fixes the rate of interest at "7 3-10 per centum," because he admits of calculation by the day, might easy the lagencity with which he atilizes the Post-Offices as the depositories of installments, fixes the rate of interest at "7 3-10 per centum," because he admits of calculation by the day, proposes that each note should have the amount of interest "for special periods engraved on the back," and indemnifes the Government for its generosity in offering such lineral terms by depriving those notes of the privilege of being regionable for public daes. It is gratifying to find that Mr. Chose expresses the greatest anxiety to maintain the public credit of the Union, and deprenates any fiscal maneuvers which might shake the confidence of Europe in its solveney or good faith. The caution is not unnecessary, and there are perlars some who will hesitate to trust in time of war, and for purposes of unproductive investment, a Federation of States, several of which, in their individual capacity, repudiated a debt in time of peace and prosperity. It was turn that Sydney Smith was povoked into saying: "The Americans have cut themselves off from all resources of credit," and predicted that they could never draw the sword for want of the power to borrow a shifling. This belief has so far been falsified, and so long as trade and manufactures thourish in the North, the sinews of war will be forthcoming. But, if the contest should prove more tedions than Mr. Liucolu seems to expect, it cannot be paid for out of revenue or even out of the private capital of one country. The aid of foreirn loans must then be invoked, and the negotiators will not fail to demand either very high factored or such security as it will be difficult for a Confederation of an uncertain number of States to supply.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO BE MADE A PEER.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO BE MADE A PEER. From The London Times, Intig 16.

The announcement which we made seaterday of the intenced elevation of Lord John Russell to the House of Peers, although of an event neither premature nor mastirable, will doubtless take many of our readers by surprise. For the last five-and-forty years the name of Lord John Russell has been connected with every species of political vicisitude—now with the most complete success, now with the most complete success, now with the most complete failure, with the formation of one Government and the dissolution of another, with the repeal of the Test and Corperation Acts, with Catholic Emancipation, with the Reform Bill, with Municipal Reform, with the Corn Laws—in fact, with every sirring and every important measure of the times in which we live. On all these subjects Lord John Russell has played no inconsiderable part, and is cannot seem unreasonable that in the able part, and is cannot seem unreasonable that in the fulness of years and honors the Statesman of such long and such varied experience should seek for repose in that

felless of years and honors the State-man of such long and such veried experience should seek for repose in that halveen region where Supply is sukmown, where the dinner hour is the most sacred institution, and where an againnee of three or four diminishes the difficulty of an orator and the chance of hostile interruption.

Lord John Russell first held a seat in the House of Commons when George III. was King, in the year 1813, before the First Napoleon was turked from his throne, and while Toryism was in the very zenith of it sacendancy. He has been First Lord of the Treasury and Secretary of State for the Home, Colonial, and Foreian Departments; and, beside the Government of which he was the head, he has been a member of the Administrations of Lord Grey, Lord Melbourne, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Painerston. But, above all, Lord John Russell was the man picked out from the great Liberal party to move in the House of Commons the introduction of the great Reform bill. It was his voice that first inaugurated the great Revolution, for such it has undoubtedly proved, of 1832. Lord John Russell's name has been so long connected with the House of Commons that it is difficult to imagine him contending in any other arena. But we can perceive the dignity and admit the wisdom of a retreat from that prominent position which he has so long held in the public eye, before time has made any inroad on his faculties or deprived him of the influence which he has so long exercised over the deliberations of the House of Commons. We have felt it our duty on many occasions to express a strong dissent from the views and a strong disapproval of the proceedings of Lord John Russell. We have nothing to retract: but we, nevertheless, sincerely wish to a state-man who has so long been the compusion through our colamns of the great public of this country, and the object of so much criticism and animadver-ion, a long

retract; but we, nevertheless, sincerely wish to a state-man who has so long been the companion through our colamns of the great public of this country, and the object of so much criticism and animadversion, a long and tranquil enjoyment of the repose which he has earned by a life of much and incressant labor, such as few men would, we believe, be willing to endure even for the privilege of styling themselves Prime Minister of England. Lord John Russell retains in the Upper House the scale of the Foreign office, so that no change need be apprehended in the course of a vigorous and successful policy which, while preserving England free from foreign war and unnecessary intervention in the affairs of other States, has extended her influence and raised her character.

The links which connect us with the past are continually breaking, and it is impossible to regard without a feeling of melancholy the severance of the tie which has so long bound the proposer of the Reform bell to the House of Commons. Fo part from the House of Commons is, indeed, a species of political death, though it certainly need not be so. In the House of Lords is to be found abundant atility, with an amount of social influence with would secure the atmost respect for the opinions of its members, if they would only be at the pains of expressing them. This, however, they can in no wise be indused to. It is impossible to conceive a du y more deliberately and avacematically skirked than that which the Constituwould only be at the pains of expressing them. This, however, they can in no wise be induced to. It is impossible to conceive a duy more deliberately and systematically shirked than that which the Constitution, in exchange for honors and privileges of enormous value and magnitude, has imposed on the feers of Parliament. We doubt if Lord John Russell, with all his vest experience, will fully realize the difference before he has actually tried it. We can imagne him looking round in vain for the cheer that seldom fails in the House of Commons to reward a telling point successfully made, or a formidable objection skillfully parried. He will miss also the Friday evening cases is and the weekly opportunity, afforded him by Mr. Pope Hennersy and Mr. Durby Grifflith, of expounding the policy of all the nations on the earth, from Mexico to Madaguscar.

But, however welcome to the House of Lords may

the weekly opportunity, anorded him by Mr. Fore Hennessy and Mr. Darty Griffith, of expounding the policy of all the nations on the earth, from Mexico to Madagascar.

But, however welcome to the House of Lords may be the accession of Lord John Russell, the House of Commons, we apprehend, will contemplate it with very hit is satisfaction. While the House of Lords does but one-twentieth part of the business of the House of Commons, it houst a lion's share of the present Adamissation. Three out of our five Secretaries of State, the Chancellor, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Lord President of the Conneil, the Postanster-General, the Lord Privy Seal, all hold seats in the Upper House, while the House Secretary, and the Secretary for India, the First Lord of the Tressury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade, the President of the Poor Law Board, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Secretary for Ireland hold seats in the House of Commons. Lord John Russell goes to give more to that which had already far too much. At the present moment the two Ministens whose united Departments distribute between twenty and thirty millins of the national revenue sit in the House which does not represent the people. In voting the Army and Navy estimates the House of Commons received this year from the Under Secretaries that information with they ought to have from the best and most nathentic source. To those is now added the all-important department of Foreign Affairs, so that, if things remain as they are, the representatives of the recole must be content to feed on second-hand information. We can hardly imagine that this state of things will be allowed to continue, and to doubt the pro-action of Lord John Russellto the House of Lords will be succeeded by imperiant changes. Unhappily, this is not the only change that we have to expect. The continued indisposition of Lord Herbert, which has already rendered necessary his temporary absence from this country, will, we apprehend, before l

the measures which have been taken by the Government at Washington are well adopted for the purpose of defecting the Southern army in the field, and enabling the Union party in the South to ancert their power.

If the Union is to be restored, it can only be by force of arms; and to that end the two essentials are an experienced contamater at the hand of a numer as an experienced contamater at the hand of a numer as and well-appointed army. Although the treasonable conduct of so many Southern officers of the Union States and the South, still it is to the credit of Mr. Lincoln at the South, still it is to the credit of Mr. Lincoln at the should exercise a remarkable influence over both officers and men; and to the Federal Army. To those who have ever seen that noble and guilant old man, it can be no matter of surprise that he should exercise a remarkable influence over both officers and men; and to the work has been watched his military career, and observed the separatives and scientific soldier, can be no matter of surprise that he should adown him to conduct the war in whatever ways he think best, and in the war in whatever ways he think best, in the war in whatever ways he think best, in the war in whatever ways he think best, in the war in whatever ways he think best, in the war in whatever ways he think best, in the war in whatever ways he think best, in the war in whatever ways he think best of the war in whatever ways he think best of the war in whatever ways he think best of the war in whatever ways he think best of the war in whatever ways he think best, in the war in whatever ways he think best of the war in whatever ways he think best of the war in whatever ways he think best of the war in whatever ways he think best of the war in whatever ways he think best of the war in whatever ways he think best of the war in whatever ways he think best of the war in whatever ways he think best of the war in whatever ways he think best of the war in whatever ways he think best of the war in whatever ways he think b

FRANCE.

Letters frem Vichy report the Emperor still locking poorly, but, nevertheless, deriving benefit from the waters of that place.

M. de St. George, formerly Director of the Imperial Printing-office, and whose disappearance on account of heavy embarrassments has been already reported, had been appointed French Consul in Australia.

M. Edgar Ney had been sent on an extraordinary mission to Berlin.

The Paris Pays asserts that there is no truth in the reports that the French army in Rome is to be increased.

The Light Cavalry at Paris were being practiced in the rapid establishment of telegraphic wires during a supposed engagement. The wires are fixed to hances.

The Monsterr contains a report addressed by the Minister of Marine to the Emperor, which is followed by an imperial decree approving of the conclusions of the report, and ordering a levy of men for the navy, as follows: 1. From among those sailors who have not yet served the State. 2. In case of an insufficiency, from among the class who have served the shortest time of their period of service.

Another decree establishes bounties for those sailors who re-enter the navy after their period of service has expired.

There were rumors of the pay of Senators being

expired.

There were rumors of the pay of Senators being

raised from 30,000 to 50,000 francs.

The Bourse was inanimate and drooting. Rentce at 67.75.

ITALY.

The Nationalities asserts that when King Victor Emanuel had read the Emperor Napoleon's letter he said, "I am hat py to see that my august ally approves the line of policy which my Government has followed. The good news which you bring will fill all true friends of Italy with joy.

The Consistory which was to have been held at Rome on the 15th had been postponed till the 23d of

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna telegram of the 18th confirms the statement that Berou Vay and Count Szecsen had tendered their resignations, and that the same had been accepted. It further says: "Count Forgach has been appointed Chanceller of Haugary. The Constitution of February is maintained. The Imperial rescript in reply to the address will be dispatched to Hungary to-morrow."

PRUSSIA.

Further particulars relative to the attempt on the life Further particulars relative to the attempt on the life of the King, state that Occar Berker, the man who fired the pistols, is supposed to be a political lunatic. He twice saluted the King on the promenade without any notice being taken of him. He passed the King a third time, and rushing at him fired two shots in quick succession. One bullet penetrated the collar of the King's coat, and tore his cravat, causing a slight contusion in the neck of His Majesty.

SPAIN.

The Queen had arrived at Valladolid, and been warmly received.

Hopes were entertained that the plot of the late insurrection at Loja would be discovered.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Stock on hand 1,653,710 baies, including 725,660 American.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER shows considerable firmness. Sellers demand an advance of 14d on Cloths, and for Yarns spinners sek 167 d. advance, which restricts business.

BIERADSTUFFS.—The weather has been favorable for the crops, but has been rather dull and showery in some parts. Messra, Waknfield, Nash & Co. report Flour very slow, and prices less tirm. Constations 25/429. Wheat very dull, and a considerable reduction on the lower qualities full to in drace dualitiess; Red. 9/3/411/6; White 10/6/21/9 9/ cental. Constands at former rates; Yellow 26/4/29; White 31/6/202/. Richardson, Spence & Co. call Flour vd. 64/4 down since Tuesday.

PROVISIONS—Beef in fair demand at former rates for

Butter doll and lower; 75/200; is full value. Choose in fair demand at low prices. Land—More doing at 19/2051/. Tallow in fair request at 42/2051.

PRODUCE.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 43/249/. Sugar frame, but husiness checked by the full prices demanded. Coffee has ive. Rice generally unchanged sales of Carolina at 23/3 Earl-Sales of Pulluleiphia at 11. Fish Oils quiet. Cod. #55/25/25: Pale Sed. £5; Sperm. £52; Linsed Oil rather firmer at 30/2021/in export cashs.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Buring, Brothers & Co. report. English Whitar und ered. Holders of foreign Withar and Floora anxious to re-live, and only retail sales at last week's prices. How very dult Bars and Rails, £50/25/21. Scotch Pigs. 49/ Stokes film. Texquiet, and unchanged. Common Congot, 104/2014d. Convex in good demand at full prices. Rice steady Spirits Turpestine—more doing at 50/50 American. Rowells had for 16/. Tallow very that, if C. declined to 43/. At the isolitic sales prices ruled lower at the close than at the opening, owing to a pressure to sell. Liesene Oil laquited for at 31/. Liesene Cakes in better demand.

THE LATEST.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

Loxnon, Sunday, July 21.—The Observer says Lord John Russell will retain in his Earldom the name of Russell. He has not the slightest notion of giving up public life.

Sir G. Lewis will take the War Office, Mr. Cardwell will have the Chancellorship of Lancaster, Mr. Fortescue will be Secretary for Iteland, and Lord Hartington will fill Mr. Portescue's office. It is understood Lord Palmerston will represent the Foreign Department in the House of Commons.

Vienna, July 20, Evening.—Count Moritz Esterhazy has been appointed Minister without portfolio.

Paris, July 20,—To-day M. Mires lodged an appeal against his trial.

The loss by fire in the property rooms of the Grand Opera House is estimated at 1,000,000 france. The performance will be interrupted, as the scenery of the pieces to be played this season were in the Opera House itself.

House itself.

Six persons were injured at the fire.

PESTU, July 20, Pest.—The Pesther Lloyd of to-day says Counts Apponyi and Maylath will for the present remain at their posts.

Count Forgach, the new Chanceller of Hungary has declared to the Council of the Aulic Court his determination to act according to the wishes of the nation and the Constitution.

and the Constitution. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The regular monthly meeting was held yesterday—PELATIAN PERGY, CSq., President, in the chair.
Mr. JOHN EWEN, President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and Mr. ROBERT H. McCURDY of No. 45 Park-place, were elected members of the Chamber.

BARBOR DEFENSES.
In the absence of Mr. Opdyke, Chairman of the Committee appointed to wait upon Congress with the memorial passed at previous meeting, Capt. Mainshall

stated that he had a conversation with the Secretary of War, who said he had already sent his engineers to New-York, to ascertain what was necessary to be

Mr. DAVID GODEN moved that the President be authorized to sign the following memorial:

To the Hon. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General of the United States:

The underglowed members of the Changle of the State of the State of the source of the State of the convention of the state of the State of the source of the State of the source of the State of State of the State of the State of State of the State of State of the State of State of State of the State of State of

The Chamber then adjourned.

In brig Addy Swift, for St. Thomas-Bichard Hassell, wife Passengers Sailed

Passengers Arrived

Passengers Arrived
In steamship Africa, from Liverpool—Thomas J. Holman, Mrs.
Baker, child and servant; Miss M. A. Boa dman, Miss Robinson,
Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. L. J. Wiley. Mrs. Rallt, two children and
murse; E. S. Baylif, S. F. McMaster, F. Jordi, J. N. Taylor, H.
J. Nott, Mr. Poppe, D. L. Ross, J. Leamb, Vi-count de Bessemont and servant. C. T. Robinson, C. Church, Mensing, W. M.
Martield, H. J. S. King, Dumsey, S. Fhilips, Sampson, D. H.
Wickham, Anderson, S. Coudit, Hope, G. W. Yeong, Lord St.
Asaph and brother, H. Auttey, F. H. Jinlees, W. B. Lyle, Rev.
C. O. Barnes, lady and child; W. Davies, Lt. Rossander, Canmos, H. Gray, H. Frank.

Sun-Rises 4:57 | Sets 7:15 | Moon-Rises 0:58

MARINE JOURNAL.

FORT OF NEW-YORKAve. 1.

Cleared.

Clenred.

Steamship—North Star, Jones, Asplewall, D. B. Allen.

Ships—Monseen, Luting, Hong Kong, C. B. Fessenden; Margaret Evans, Houser, Lincoln.

Berks—Lamplighter, Thompson, Demorats.

Birgs—Vidar, Olean, Newry, Funch, Meinicke & Wendt, S. M., Newhall, Payson, Aux Cares, H. Becker; C. H. Sameon (Br. Thomson, Tobsens, B. F. Small; West, Hogers, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; Beatrice, Birko, Cherryheld.

Robotters—Fairfax, Mott, Georgelows, Merrill & Abbott; Model, Avery, Deals Island; Wrn, Starre, Maxwed, Halifax; J. Kelson (Br.) Nelson, S. John, N. B.; Anny Chase, Repiamin, Gibravar and Makara; Mary & Ellra, Benjamin, Stemford; J. P. Gedwin, Hobbie, New-Haven; M. Marcy, Liske, Cherryfield.

Arrived.

Arrived.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool Joly II, and Queenstown 2let, at 4 p. m., make, and pass, to E Conard. July 10, passed ship North America, bound out; same day, saw ship Brawsted, bound out; ship Ocean Bride (R.), bound in, in tow, dismasted; 2lst, 9:25 p. m., passed steamship Europe bound in; 31st, 10:26 p. m., exchanged dight signals with the Asia, bence.

Schr. Mary E. Florce, Wyman, Hawan 12 days, sugar to Robert & Williams. I sat Lower Qua autise. Schr. Linde Russell (of Baltimore), Todd, Aspinwall June 17, via Sun Blas July 6, cocanuate to Handy & Eventt.

Schr. Samuel Gillman, Crowell, Boston 3 days, mide. to 3. W. Lowis & Co.

Schr. Samuel Gillman, Crowell, Boston J days, indice to S. W. Lewis & Co.
Schr. Ocean Bird (Br.), Crowell, Lingan, C. B., 12 days, coal
to R. Irvin & Co.
Schr. H. C. Brooks (Br.), White, Windson, N. S., via Bridgeport 2 days, to bellast to J. S. Whittey & Co.
Schr. Boston, Heskoll, Randout, coal for Fortsmouth.
Schr. Jane, Borham, Marblehend, Sch.
Schr. Maris Jane, Croshy, Eastport & days, plaster to master.
Febr. Peter B. Anderson, Baswer, Portland, stone for Albany.
Shoop Fashion, Young, Providence 2 days.
Steamer Thomson, Chance, Baltimore, indee, to William Dalgell.

Steamer Ospray, Kenney, Providence, mdse, to Edward Bya-

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, mdse. to Loper & Kickpatrick.
Steamer fronsides, Vanderveer, Philadelphia, indie to J. & R.
Begr.
Steamer Michesots, Garrett, Baltimere, indie to William

SAILED-Steamship North Star, Aspinwall.

WIND-Durieg the day, light from W. N. W. to S.

THE STRAN TRANSPORT GUODES PRADUCT, now having at Pier No. 4, North River, is loading Government stores for Wash-ington, and will sail this evening.

Disasters, &c.

tom Century and anger, &c., to H. D. Brockman & Co., bound to larger the pering the pering the pering and others being the pering and others being

day, having lost four source during the pessage, and others seen now sick. She is at lower quasantine.

Dernorr, July 29, 1861.

The propeller Buckeye, from Oswego to Chicage, while laying at the deck yesterday, took fire. She was pumped full of water, and is but slightly lequied.

Saw Francisco, July 2, 1861.

The slip Mecolight, from Horg Kong, arrived to-day, reporte having been schere May 19 on Beline Island, but received as

lanage.

Suicipe.—About 12 o'clock on Wednesday right, Cornelius B. Armbrone, of No. 7 Bayard street, drowred himself by jumping into the river, foot of Pier No. 38, East River. The body is not yet recovered.